

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. II, No. 12.

CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1908.

50c. a Year.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

By COVINGTON HALL.

(Extracts from letters to a capitalist editor.)

The Socialist platform declared: "There are two classes in the present system of society: the working class and the capitalist class. These two classes have nothing in common."

To this the editor objected as follows: "Capital and labor are interdependent; so the capitalist and the laborer are mutually interested in the products and profits wrested from the earth. Capital has no value except in the products of labor. Labor without capital would merely dream through days of idleness and discontent."

To which I answered: It does not follow, because labor and capital are interdependent, that the laborer and capitalist are "mutually interested in the products and profits wrested from the earth." In the first place, profit is but that part of the product which goes to the capitalist by virtue of his ownership of capital, so that the laborer can by no stretch of imagination be said to have any interest in it. In the second place, the very fact that labor and capital are interdependent makes the capitalist the enemy of the laborer, for the capitalist is one who interposes himself between the laborer and the means of life and seeks to wrest from the laborer that which the laborer has "wrested from the earth."

It is true that "capital has no value except in the products of labor," for, to be paradoxical, capital is not capital when it can no longer be used as an instrument for the exploitation of labor; but it does not follow that "labor without capital would merely dream through days of idleness and discontent, for labor existed and was of value long before capital emerged from the womb of

time. . . . Capital is the product of labor. . . . Capital is the seed of wealth planted and cultivated by the laborer; the capitalist is the locust that descends upon the harvest. . . . While it is a paradox to say that capital is not capital when it can no longer be used as an instrument for the exploitation of labor, it is nonsense to say, as you do, "that labor is not labor when it can no longer be used as an instrument for the exploitation of capital." For, as I have pointed out, labor was labor when Adam and Eve gathered fruits in the Garden of Eden, long before capital existed, long before the commonwealth of man. . . . The honor of men and the virtue of women, was capitalized. . . . If, as you assert, and correctly, "capital is wealth that yields a revenue to its owner," it must also be an instrument of robbery and oppression, as I charged and proved, for my wealth can yield me no revenue unless I can find wealthless men who must use it, and who must, therefore, give up to me a part of the product of their toil. . . . Being wealthless and compelled to use my wealth, they are my slaves. Also, the more wealthless men there are, the wealthier I become. And, another paradox, the harder they toil, the more they produce, the poorer and more uncertain becomes their lot. . . . Capital is that part of wealth which is set aside for the production of more wealth, through the exploitation of labor-power. . . . In the Socialist Republic capital will not be capital, but a commonwealth. . . . And I add: Then, for the first time in its history, the race will be free, for it will have conquered, not only nature, but itself, and its thenceforth and forever master of its environment and destiny.

COVINGTON HALL.

ANARCHIST THEORIES AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

(By Samuel A. Stodel.)

As a first installment, and what I believe to be a timely article, in view of the events of recent days, I offer to the readers what I consider to be the view of the Industrial Workers of the World should have of anarchy and the propagators thereof.

When we take into consideration the amount of dust flying, the insinuations cast and received, the words coined and phrases remodeled and distorted to suit the purposes of those who have to resort to the above in order to hide from view their own machinations, then it appears to be the proper time for us to get it clear in our mind as to where we are and at what we are drifting. If we are drifting onto the dangerous shoals of anarchy, then it behooves us to consult our compasses and straighten out our course, and get more securely founded on the principles of our organization.

What is anarchy? It means, no head. No organization. No governing or directing powers. No concerted action. No agreement. It, in short, means all these things to which our organization "above all other organizations that have heretofore existed" is substantially and logically opposed.

Examine into the preamble and the constitution of your organization and therein you will find the essentials that should make a crack-brained anarchist shudder and gasp and flee as from the plague. Every sentence spells "Order." All of our movements tend towards "order and organization." Without these our energies and efforts of all those who have given their life's work to the movement for the emancipation of the working class are vain. If it were not for the organization of the workers in all of the industries, bringing home clearly to us the absolute necessity of their joining together, so as to be able to resist together the encroachments of their employers, there would be no excuse for the existence of our movement. Machine or wholesale production made it necessary for the employers to specialize their work so as to augment production. This specializing forced factory organization, so that productive cost be lessened by increased production. The type of trades unions could not long survive confronted with this enigma, which they, on account of their peculiar formation, cannot solve, so it forced into being Industrial Unionism, as the only practical method of organizing organizations that could cope with the situation.

There are organizations that lay claim to being the parents of this type of organization. To answer this absurdity we must ask them "if they forced the employers into specialization at the factories?" If they did not, then their claim to parenthood is invalid, as it is a one-sided parenthood. [However, this is drifting from the subject.] No matter in what light we approach industrial Unionism, we find the antithesis of anarchism. The industrial form of organization, implying as it does managerial departments, or industrial government, if you please, bespeak majority rule and a who ever heard of an anarchist who would care to submit to majority rule?

If we grant any sincerity whatever to

the movement, of which we are all a part, we must agree that the tendency to anarchy is not anarchy, but it will have the machinery of production and distribution, "so thoroughly organized" that we know to a mathematical exactitude the wants of human society, the means and whereby to supply them, the amount of labor required from each "capable" individual, and in short everything that is necessary thereto. This means "Order," "Organization" and "Real Government." It means the death of capitalist individualism and anarchism, its step-brother. Neither submit to order and government, not even to their own productions along that line. Capitalism is forced along a line of construction by evolution. Anarchism, repudiating organization, denies evolution and hence cannot be constructive. They place the ideal before the real, thus confusing the minds of the less wary with "aerial phrases" and "mental architecture," that, like boyish castles in Spain, vanish before the realities of life.

No one, agreeing with the fundamental principles of Industrial Unionism as exemplified by the I. W. W., understanding the purpose of the organization and, above all, the "openly" pronounced aim to the working class, can be construed into being an anarchist, nor can he, knowing what anarchy is, dought else than repudiate it, as not only false philosophy, but dangerous and detrimental to working-class interests.

There are three things we must avoid. False Teachers, False Philosophers and Political Fanatics. Political action is one thing. Political fanaticism another and entirely of control of the working class, cannot by any means be a working-class party. A philosophy over the heads of the working class, that cannot be explained or understood, cannot be a working-class philosophy. A teacher, who teaches "over the heads" of the working class, who teaches for the purpose of dominating that working-class movement, cannot by any means be the teacher of the working class.

Don't forget that Preston and Smith, two members of the rank and file, are still confined in the bastille of Nevada, awaiting a new trial. They fought and stood by the I. W. W. Be loyal to them.

Once more it has been demonstrated that if you put a man in jail for preaching the gospel of freedom to the toilers, he'll not spend his time in useless denunciations of the government, but reads and studies for the purpose of supplementing his knowledge. Our Mexican brothers now in jail (particularly those who have been in time in the I. U. B.) have not only done this, but also translated the "Story of a New Labor Union" in the Spanish. The Handbook is in preparation. Well done, boys! That's the way to show the labor-sinner class that the spirit of Industrial Unionism cannot be extinguished nor even smothered by putting its advocates behind prison bars. The leaflet can be obtained at a moderate price from

N. C. MADSEN, Secretary, No. 12, 523 E. Fifth street, Los Angeles, Cal.
INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT THE WORKERS SHOULD NOT DO!

Because their enemies and their mouthpieces tell them so the workers are sure that advice coming from such a source is only given to protect the interests of the capitalist class.

The Textile Workers of Lowell, so often betrayed and defeated, are organizing in large numbers in the Industrial Workers of the World. This is agitating the mill owners more than any other move ever made by the workers. And so this mouthpiece, the "Lowell Sun," in an editorial, thinks it can give the slaves of the mill a scare by referring to the "rights" and "dignity" of labor and warning them against the "agitators" who would make them believe that the working class is an enslaved class. The "editorial" winds up by giving the worker such advice as this:

"Labor unions will serve their own interests best by following the example of Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell in eschewing Socialistic doctrines which spread discontent and lead some men to accept the dangerous doctrine of anarchy which should have no place under the free government of the United States."

Good advice! Now the Textile Workers will feed themselves and their children with the "dignity" and "rights" handed out in big bunches by the "Sun" and its masters, and they will surely follow the example of Gompers and Mitchell and remain with their offspring an enslaved class for ever.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

There are many mistaken ideas prevalent regarding the labor and Socialist movement of this country. According to one of them, craft unionism preceded Socialism in historic development. The truth of the matter is that there was a strong Socialist movement in this country before there was a strong craft organization. This is certainly true of the West. Fourteenth-century Socialism, which greatly influenced the labor movement of the first half of the last century. But more especially is it true of Marxian Socialism, which had a striking influence on the development of the Knights of Labor. This organization was the antithesis of the craft union that it aimed to unite all branches of labor, regardless of craft and nationality, into one union, for the elevation and emancipation of the working class, as then understood. The K. of L. spirit was Socialistic; it lacked in form and would not develop the organization requisite to the achievement of its great aims.

The prospect of this development caused the capitalist class much fear. This may be judged from the decided warfare waged by that class against the K. of L. and whatever remnants of its influence that may at present exist. The Western Federation of Miners, according to Carroll D. Wright's report on the Colorado labor troubles, owes much of its origin and growth to the influence of the K. of L. As the antagonist of industrialism versus craft unionism the W. F. M. suffered, during those troubles, the punishment inflicted on the organization to which its own existence is in a great measure logically traceable.

It is worth while speculating, in the light of these facts, upon the probable outcome to the capitalist class of K. of L. development. Surely an organization with the aim and spirit of the K. of L. would not fail to acquire the form of organization necessary to its success if permitted to evolve unhampered. That such an evolution was not permissible arises from a large number of facts, besides those already mentioned.

First, it may be said that the K. of L. was premature. It sought to give concrete expression to aims for which the mass of the workers were not yet ready. This was due to the peculiar economic conditions of the time. These involved two great principles, viz., concentration and specialization. They produced the trust and that minute subdivision of labor of which it is the most extensive and practical embodiment. The working class failed to grasp them together. In the concentration of labor aimed at by the K. of L. there was involved a warfare in favor of specialization; against an all-embracing sympathetic organization there arose the restricted, selfish federation of crafts.

Craft organization existed before the K. of L., as did also a sort of industrialism. In fact, the two tendencies are dimly observable in the embryonic conditions of the early labor movement. The organization of the K. of L. served to bring them into sharp relief and create a conflict between them. In this conflict the principle of specialization was triumphant. Temporarily, as the bulk of the working class were yet imbued with the individualistic, reactionary, anti-trust spirit of the times, which, then, even considerably less than now, failed to perceive the great benefits of combination and concentration, and therefore bitterly opposed them in favor of the "good old times."

Further, this principle of specialization was seized upon and pushed to its very extreme and the workers were divided into a very small number of very small groups, each of which profited most from its effectiveness when coupled with concentration—to wit, the capitalist class. Warned by the great railroad strikes of 1877 of the tendency of the K. of L. to a solidly organized working class, the capitalist class encouraged every effort toward craft autonomy and federation.

In the press they praised the "open" trades union as opposed to the secret assemblies of the K. of L.; and in strikes gave preference in settlements to the former, while helping them in the struggle for supremacy between the two tendencies in every manner consistent with the preservation and triumph of their own class interests.

In this conflict the Socialists took part according to their lights, and it must be confessed that some of the light was scarcely distinguished from the gloom that surrounded certain phases of the struggle. They deplored the fight on general principles, while failing to grasp the underlying factors. To them union was the first and essential, but then it ended there; they had no way of reconciling the two apparently conflicting tendencies, and so, consciously and unconsciously, they were drawn into either one side or the other, there to progress or retrograde as their respective environments dictated. The conflict, then, not only split the working class, but also their teachers and organizers, the Socialists.

Let us hope that history will not repeat itself; for in the organization of the I. W. W. we have the two principles solidly interwoven, so that Socialists have no excuse for failing to take the right side in the modern struggle for complete working class organization.

JUSTUS EBERT.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Extent of Industries—Employees and Wages.

The factory census of continental United States and Alaska in 1905 is graphically summed up in a monograph just issued by the Census Bureau. The census of 1900 showed 512,254 industrial establishments, with 5,306,406 wage-earners, and products valued at \$13,004,400,143. For the 1905 census, however, certain industries, such as custom millinery, custom tailoring, dressmaking, taxidermy, cobbling, boot-making, and custom grist and saw mills were omitted. The net result therefore was an advance in the five years from 207,562 to 216,262 in the number of manufacturing establishments, from 4,715,023 to 5,470,421 in the number of wage-earners, and from \$2,009,735,799 to \$2,611,540,532 in their wages; and from \$1,141,121,122, to \$1,480,147,087 in the value of products.

Women wage-earners are reported for 310 out of 339 classes of industries, and increased in numbers from 918,511 in 1900 to 1,065,884 in the census of 1905. The greatest increase is shown for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. New York State leads in the employment of women, with garment making most prominent. The American factory women, including girls over 16, earned in 1905 the sum of \$317,279,008, or a per capita of almost \$298, against an average annual wage for men, 16 years and over, of about \$534, though the limitations of this census prevents fixing these wage means as accurate. Pennsylvania ranks first and Massachusetts second in the number of children employed.

The capital invested in the various industries last year was \$2,845,234,000 for food and kindred products, \$2,174,441,418 for textiles, \$2,176,739,726 for iron and steel and the kindred industries, \$1,223,730,336 for lumber and its remanufactures, \$705,747,470 for leather and its finished products, \$857,112,256 for paper and printing, \$501,266,605 for beverages, \$1,031,965,263 for chemicals and allied industries, \$1,031,965,263 for metals and metal products other than iron and steel, \$643,924,442 for vehicles for land transportation, \$3,291,230,422 for clay, glass and stone products, \$331,117,681 for tobacco, \$82,769,239 for shipbuilding, and \$941,604,873 for miscellaneous.

BRIEF CRITICISMS

Of Current Happenings in the World of Capital and Labor.

"Let us alone!" cry the law-breaking capitalists who are being prosecuted by middle-class anti-trustism. What will they cry when they are abolished by working class industrialism?

The faith cure for hard times, set a-going by St. Louis "prosperity" convention, will prove once more the uselessness of the psychological theory of panics. The latter are born of the robbery of the working class by the capitalist class, together with the conditions and institutions arising therefrom. Until this robbery is stopped, an optimistic mind in the midst of panic will be akin to an ostrich head in the sand during a storm.

Gompers' "political revolt of labor against unjust court decisions" does not appear to be as destructive to the capitalists as a San Francisco earthquake is to capitalist wealth. When last heard of "the revolt" was putting good coin into the pockets of meeting hall proprietors, while the wages of Gompers' followers were taking a steep downward tumble. It's a poor Gompers "revolt" that bodes no one good, and does not distract his dupes from essentials.

The pure and simple political Socialist and the more simple than pure political industrialists are both extremists of a dangerous type. Both will sacrifice the foundation to the roof—both are "up in the air" against the I. W. W., because it insists on first things first, and is going to get there regardless of its super-refined mental subtleties and their downright destructive methods.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND THE FARMER

At a convention of men and women which was to legislate in behalf of the proletarian class movement, and define, for subsequent propaganda purposes, the relations between those who produce and those who appropriate to themselves the larger share of that product; a strong and passionate plea was made for the farmers, on the ground that they have interests in common with the wage workers. It was assumed that the farmers' vote would help to hasten the day of the change in the social system. Wage workers who were at that convention rightly contended that the farm owners had no interest in the transformation of production for profit for that of use; but not one of them pointed to the appalling conditions of the farm laborers, the wage slaves proper. For this reason it may be well to show the position of the Industrial Workers of the World on this subject. For this reason we reproduce from the records of the second convention of the I. W. W. the following passages:

"One of the burning questions appertains to the relations between the workers engaged in production of commodities in factories, mines and mills, and those engaged in the cultivation of land, and the work incident to the raising of farm products. Complicated as this question appears to be, there should be only one consideration in the forming of a judgment as to the adoption of rules for the direction of the officers and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World.

In no country of the world has it been better demonstrated that the co-operation between the farmer and the workers engaged in production is essential to the success of revolutionary movements than in France and recently in Russia, and failures in any general movement are due to the absence of that co-operation. But the advocates of a mistaken idea, that the farmer, as owner of land, has interest in common with laborers, and that therefore the existing farmers' organizations should be invited to co-operate with the direction of the officers and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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But the lumbermen, sawmill employees should not be content with obtaining a protective law, but a part of the year while engaged in their hard work in the woods and mills. They should conceive that their own condition will be jeopardized if the I. W. W. fails to organize the workers in the fields, in which they seek and secure employment during the remainder of the year; that is mostly in agricultural occupations. They should assist in organizing the farm laborer and capitalist, the propaganda for Industrial Unionism is carried on with incessant activity.

But to assure a successful protection of farm laborers and lumbermen it is absolutely necessary to get the organizations so organized in direct touch, through the general administration of the I. W. W., with the organizations of industrial workers in the cities.

This must be done so that the central organizations and unions may immediately set the propaganda committee into motion, and acquaint the workers in the industrial centers with the prevailing conditions in the various agricultural and lumber districts during such periods when inducements are offered by the employment sharers to get into those districts in excess of what is needed, so that through such surplus of labor they can more successfully compel the wage earner to submit to a lower standard of livelihood.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

As Fellow-worker Leach is leaving for England all correspondence to Local Union 292, Providence, R. I., should be addressed to Herman Keiser, 138 Wendell street, Carpenter street, and all communications to the New England States Central Committee should be addressed to Bergman Revis, 134 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

Tuesday, May 5th, a meeting of delegates from several I. W. W. locals was held at 212 Bush Temple for the purpose of organizing a district council. The next meeting will take place Saturday, June 6th, in I. W. W. headquarters. All concerned should be present in helping to make this a council that's aware of its duties no less than its obligations—a council that will dare and do.

will be able to assure the required protection to these members of our class.

For this work of organizing the farm laborers we must look for actual support to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of wage earners in the lumber camps of the United States and Canada.

No element is so faithful to the principle when once understood as the hard-working pioneer proletarians in the woods, nor a group of toilers who will fight more vigorously for their rights than those who, with pride, call themselves the lumber jacks. Their relation with the farm laborers, the fluctuating character of their employment should serve as the key to open the field for the organizing of the farm wage slaves.

In the summer months most of the lumbermen work as farm hands or in the saw mills, and many a blacklisted mechanic from industrial centers seeks, as a last refuge from the master's persecution, employment as constantly shifting farm laborer and lumberman.

The Industrial Workers of the World have organized and are organizing with astonishing success the lumbermen in different parts of the country. Thousands of them have joined the I. W. W. in the last few months; in many places, the shifting volunteer advocates of industrial Unionism have conducted the movements for the improved working conditions in the lumber camps; literature is being poured into the camps, and the work of education and organizing is carried on with incessant activity.

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Great results, surprising even to the advocates of an industrial democracy, have been achieved by the organized efforts of farm, agricultural and forest workers in such countries in which the high importance of these toilers was understood by all those struggling for the emancipation of wealth producers; greater still will be the achievements, quicker will come the day of labor victory, by the enactment of such measures whereby that much desired co-operation of farm and forest workers with the city proletariat will be established, and the future work of the I. W. W. be mapped out by the combined intelligence of those struggling for economic freedom.

If history makes men and men make history, the distributor of literature and hustler for the I. U. B. is one of them. He prepares the ground, sows the seed and leaves the workingmen's minds in such a condition where they are susceptible to the arguments of both the agitators and organizers.

We hold that a word of appreciation and encouragement, one of the incentives in the Industrial Republic, will do good to the man and to the I. W. W. Fellow Worker W. L. Wilson's (of Chicago) record for Sunday, May 10th, was over 250 Industrial Union Bulletins sold, besides some taken.

Go thou and do likewise—I. e., do the best you can under the circumstances.

New style of membership books will be ready for delivery next week.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

212 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Yearly Subscription 50 Cents
Six Months 25 Cents
In Bundles (per 100) One Dollar
Canadian and Foreign Subscriptions (per year) One Dollar

Entered as second-class matter March 1, 1907, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1908.

BRIEF ARGUMENTS.

Industrial Unionism will promote working class solidarity on the economic and political field.

Craft unionism divides the workers in the workshop and at the ballot box.

Industrial Unionism being socialism with its working clothes on every socialist wage worker should have a suit—a card in the I. W. W.

The unorganized worker knowingly or not is an ally of plutocracy and an enemy to his class.

Compromise with capitalist political parties by the workers paves the way for future disaster.

The capitalist's "reward" for the worker is to take four-fifths of the wealth the worker creates.

The workers' "punishment" for the capitalist will be to give him all he produces.

The superiority that a well paid wage slave affects towards a poorly paid one is the same feeling that a Fifteen Hundred Dollar Chattel slave held for a Five Hundred Dollar Chattel slave.

Machinery under private ownership levels down the workers' condition.

Machinery collectively owned will raise the level of the workers' conditions.

The Citizens' Alliance, Mine Owners' Association, Civic Federation and A. F. of L. refuse to recognize the I. W. W. as a bona fide labor organization. Proud should indeed be every member of the I. W. W. of this mutual agreement between "friends." The latest addition to their ranks in this enmity is the W. F. of M. Anti-fanaticism accomplishes great things? Should the workers judge the Western Federation of Miners by the company they now keep?

WHAT KARL MARX DID SAY ABOUT THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

In an appeal and call issued by J. Hamann, then Secretary-Treasurer of the General Metal Workers' Association of Germany, published in the "Volkstaat," the organ of the Liebknecht-Bebel wing of the Socialist movement, he refers repeatedly to the opinions of Dr. Karl Marx, as the teacher of Ferdinand Lasalle, and as being the sound expressions of the greatest political economists alive, and quotes from a letter received from him the following passages:

"The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militant Socialists, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day conflict with the capitalists. . . . The Unions. . . attract the workers permanently.—ONLY THEY ARE ABLE TO PROJECT A GENUINE WORKING CLASS PARTY AND TO CONSTRUCT A BULWARK AGAINST THE POWER OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. The larger mass of workers realize that their material conditions must be improved no matter to what political party they may belong. And if the material conditions of the worker are improved, he can devote more of his time to the education of his children; wife and infants need not wander into the factories; he himself can train himself, intellectually, and provide better for his body; he becomes a Socialist without knowing it."

And in his criticism against Proudhon "The Misery of Philosophy," he writes about the unions "That they are for the organizing of the working class of equal importance as were the formations of communes in the middle-age for the middle classes of bourgeois society."

That he still adhered to the same opinions when he tried to gain influence in the practical realities of the labor movement can be shown by the work of the International Workingmen's Association and by a memorial to the Central Committee of the German Section of that Association, addressed to the Social Democratic Congress of Eisenbach in 1869. Therein it is proclaimed:

"In consideration of the fact that THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS offer the only correct forms for the Association of Workers, AND FORM THE BASIC FORM FOR THE FUTURE SOCIETY, and help to lay a solid foundation for an exact political economic science by the knowledge of the industrial conditions existing in their ranks; that in the same measure as the organization of unions perfect themselves, the mixed organizations (as for instance the General German Workingmen's and the Workers' Educational Societies), lose the conditions for their existence, and having fulfilled their initiative mission, also the justification for their existence."

"But that the two kinds of organizations have to continue temporarily in order to avoid premature arrangements in contrast with actual conditions;—that, however, the maintenance of such a universal organization should not give the mixed associations of workers a pretext for a rigid adherence to their position; that, on the contrary, all facilities should be offered for the full development of economic associations (Industrial unions)."

After further deliberation the Central Committee, guided in its work by Karl Marx, who was the secretary of the International Workingmen's Association, recommended among others the following passages to be embodied in the constitutional program:

(a) The mixed associations, that is, such as are composed of people of different trades and positions in life, may retain their present organization as long as the mutual and special interests warrant it and conditions permit.

(b) The UNIONS, constituting the fundamental part of the party organization, must pursue and adhere to an international

tendency, by establishing agreements all over the world with their fellow workers in the same industries about their special industrial interests, by forming special central stations; but they must always strive to subject their efforts and endeavor to the aims and objects of the universal international regeneration party.

(c) For the establishment of organic communications and exchanges, devoid of all one-sided tendencies, and for the protection and promotion of the mutual interests of all economic organizations of the different kinds they must constitute, in conjunction with the mixed associations of workers of one and the same locality, A JOINT BOARD, COMPOSED of delegates from all associations and unions, which on its part constitutes itself, governed by specific regulations, and divided in committees, as a central agency for business transactions.

(d) The local governing bodies are subordinate to a national central administrative body, elected by referendum vote of all unions and mixed associations of all localities, to which is entrusted the intellectual and material conduct and administration of all matters of political and industrial nature.

(e) The International Central Boards of the respective economic organizations, which are entrusted principally with the transaction of UNION matters, have to have recourse to the National Central Boards alone entrusted with these functions, on all matters of political and generally industrial character."

And all other provisions of that memorial show that the economic organizations were considered and preferred as fundamental of the political organization of the workers.

Hence it follows again that the "economic organization must precede the political; it is more important and essential as the basis of working class unity on all other fields."

Therefore, workers of the world, organize on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization which, as comparison will show, is organizing on the lines laid down by THE INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THEREFORE LEARN

HOW TO ORGANIZE THE WORKING CLASS INDUSTRIALLY INTO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The basis of unity on all other fields of activity.

The training school for the operation of industries in a cooperative commonwealth.

The fighting medium with which you can fight most effectively the battles of today for improved working conditions.

The horror of the false leaders, and the destroyer of the capitalist system of society.

More May Day Demonstrations.

Portland, Ore., May 5, 1908.

For the first time in the history of this city the working people have conjointly celebrated the International Labor Day, the first of May. But owing to the present industrial situation, it was impossible for the workers to lay off on the real International Labor Day, the "first," so we celebrated the first on Sunday, the third. It was one of the largest gatherings of proletarians ever seen in this city. There were about 1,200 in the hall and about 200 or 300 were turned away. The hall was so crowded that it was impossible to move. Five organizations participated officially in the celebration. A splendid program, consisting of three speeches, two in English and one in Scandinavian, music, recitations and songs, were presented with enthusiasm and received with approbation. Comrade Lewis, organizer of the Socialist party, made an address around hit with the crowd, and he said that he was ready to line up with a pig-tail in order to defeat the capitalist masters. He also spoke at length upon the futility of craft unionism, and explained the superiority and absolute necessity of industrial organization. Fellow Worker Walsh, national organizer of the I. W. W., spoke upon the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial, the strike in Goldfield, the panic, the constitution, and so on. It was a good speech. Gustaf Berg, of the Scandinavian Club, spoke upon the progress of the international working class movement and Socialism, and condemned capitalism to its speedy doom. All three, of course, made clear the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. It was an other mile-post in our onward march to industrial liberty.

E. S. NELSON.

Seattle, Wash., May 6, 1908.

Fellow Worker:—I was instructed to send you notice of our Labor Day meeting, which occurred Friday evening, May 1st, 1908, at Egan's Hall, and proved a success in every way. It was the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Swedish and Finnish Federations, Finnish Local Socialist party. The Socialist party in this city, being split in two factions, both had invitations from the Industrial Workers of the World. One accepted, but the other decided to hold a celebration on their own account in the same hall, Sunday, May 3d. However, quite a number were present as individuals.

The Finnish Singing Club sang several revolutionary songs. The speakers were T. E. Latimer, S. P.; J. H. Walsh, I. W. W.; Guido Diago, Italian I. W. W.; John Monette, S. L. P. and Federations.

The expenses for the meeting, \$40, was more than met by a collection, the surplus going to the I. W. W. locals, who are endeavoring to raise funds in order to get new headquarters in the right location, to better propaganda work among the workers.

Yours for the I. W. W.,

THOS. WHITEHEAD,

Sec'y May Day Conference Com.

Now I want to tell you about our celebration of May Day in Lowell. We decorated the hall on April 30th in the evening, and worked on it till eleven or half past, and finished it on May 1st in the morning. On entering the hall you will see on the wall the mottoes in English, and French, and English, such as: "Only men that are conscious of their interest as a class will produce, 'Labor is entitled to all it produces,' and 'An injury to one is an injury to all.'"

Fellow Worker Louis Wijchaert started the ball a-rolling by giving

ing a short address concerning May 1st, and its meaning to the working class, which was listened to with rapt attention. Then followed the singing, and a great portion of the songs were blended with the interests of the working class, such as they were in the old country; and it was very interesting to listen to all the workers whose minds become enlightened to their teachings. Fellow-worker Bernard Sparkert, one of the members of the Belgian Branch, kindly brought his graphophone over to the hall, and we listened to some very nice selections. There was quite a number of songs sung by boys and girls, women and men. If he had all their names on a programme I would send them to be printed in The Bulletin with the rest of this writeup. Everybody listened and enjoyed themselves tip top until two o'clock in the afternoon, and then we all went home and got dinner, and made ready for the dance in the evening. The same time to be said of the dance as of the entertainment. They all enjoyed themselves until 12 o'clock. There were at our dance English, Polish, Belgian and French. It was a surprise to all. All those who took an active part wore a red pin as an emblem. They looked fine.

Fellow-worker Carrol L. Pingree was floor director, and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and another Belgian lady, took charge of the tonic table, and their services were greatly appreciated. They took in the sum of \$11.40. Fellow-worker Victor De Rammelaar took tickets at the door, and Fellow-worker Hugh McManus took the ticket and money checks, and their services were also appreciated. All worked together for the success of the dance, and it certainly was a big success from all points of view, and we all hope to have more of such times in the near future.

I also want to tell of something that happened which caused us to continue the celebration on the second of May. In the Merrimack Mills there were quite a few of our members. They were running four days a week, and the boss came around and told them he wanted them to work until 9 o'clock at night. This was on Thursday, April 30th. Fellow-workers Louis Wijchaert and Victor De Rammelaar, and Karl Habbinnich came to the hall and wrote up some notices against working until 9 o'clock at night, but stated in said notices that they would work five days and a half instead, and it was done. This caused some of them to work that wanted to be there, so we celebrated May Day on the 2nd as well as the 1st, from half past eight until twelve o'clock. We enjoyed ourselves, and the hall was full, and I must say the same about the second of May, as I did the first. We had an enjoyable entertainment in the evening.

THE PONIARD'S HILT.

By Eugene Sue. Translated from the French by Daniel DeLeon, is another chapter of the History of a Proletarian Family throughout the ages. A thrilling tale replete with adventures and historic information. Striking recital of the insidious subjugation of the Gauls by force of foreign arms, aided by the wiles of native traitors. 222 pages, 75c a copy, ready for delivery by the Labor News Co. We will review the book within two weeks.

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TO OUR ITALIAN FELLOW-WORKERS.

From the issue of April 6th of "La Propaganda," the weekly organ of our fellow-workers of the Northwest Section of the Italian Socialist Federation, we translate the following article upon the vote initiated by the Executive Committee of that body upon the question whether the Federation should affiliate with one of the two Socialist parties in America. And as in that article the Chicago section of the Federation and "La Propaganda" has addressed an inquiry to the I. W. W. as well as to the political parties of Socialism, we submit an answer to that inquiry, whilst disclaiming any right to rank among "leaders of the Socialist and Labor movement of the United States," these being the persons to whom that inquiry was addressed.

(Translation.)

With the question of neutrality or adherence to one of the American parties—the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Party—during the current month all the sections of the Italian Socialist Federation, by referendum initiated by the Executive Committee, have discussed the course that the Italian Socialists ought to pursue in America.

The Chicago section in its meeting of Sunday, April 5th, after ample discussion, resolved to continue in its present condition of neutrality for an indefinite period.

The reasons for this action are briefly set forth in the preamble to the resolution adopted, which we have reproduced in full:

"The Section, etc., considering that the neutrality or adherence of the Federation to one of the two American parties implies and defines its attitude, considering that for one or for the other the sections have not had a sufficient preparation to define themselves, neither having had a preliminary discussion nor a precise exposition of the attitude of the organized American parties; considering that the Federation calls the sections to pronounce themselves upon an argument of vital interest to the Federation; considering that 'La Propaganda,' organ of this section and of others of the North West, has indicated in its columns and before the said Referendum, to question, in a species of inquiry, the principal men of the American Socialist organizations upon the present position of the same, and the possible conduct of the Federation in relation to them; considering that this inquiry of 'La Propaganda' would surely be able to help all the Italian Socialists without distinction to give for or against addition to one of the two Socialist parties a vote based upon a knowledge of facts—resolves to adhere to its present condition of neutrality for an undetermined period, and to invite the section to act in uniformity with the Chicago section."

We have therefore decided to address briefly the following letter to the leaders of the Socialist and Labor movement in the United States, without distinction, whether they belong to the S. L. P., or to the I. W. W., a letter that we have prepared and written independently of the above referendum and consequent resolution of the Chicago section:

Dear Comrade: We are informed of the issue of a new Italian Socialist paper, "La Propaganda," edited weekly by the Italian Socialist Federation, Branch of Chicago.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist" and "The Industrial Workers' Bulletin" announced its publication. Its Editors aim to give to the Italian Socialists and workers, immigrated in this country, the widest idea of the American proletarian movement and Socialist organizations of the United States, in order to enable them to follow closely their daily steps toward the emancipation of the working class, and make it possible for them consciously to reach and join the best one.

Therefore we beg you to drop a few lines and let the readers of "La Propaganda" know your personal opinion and judgment upon the actual situation of principles and tactics of both the Socialist parties in this country and the I. W. W.

And if you can, you are asked also to give your personal views and advice upon what could be the best method of Socialist organization for the Italian workers living in the United States, and what position the Italian Socialist Federation could occupy among the organized Socialist parties of this country.

Your answers to those of all the leading men in the American Socialist movement asked for, will be faithfully translated into Italian and printed in "La Propaganda," which will say its final word, after all.

We are sure you will be able to give your answer at the earliest convenience.

Being obliged and thanking you in advance, we are for Socialism.

Yours,
LA PROPAGANDA,
108 E. Chicago Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

With the attitude of the fellow-workers of the Italian Socialist Federation toward either of the two political parties of Socialism in this country we do not propose to concern ourselves, as it does not come within the scope of our duties; but with their attitude towards the I. W. W. we are, needless to say, vitally concerned, and propose to offer herewith a few suggestions for their consideration.

From our knowledge of the literature of the Italian Socialist Federation in the United States, we know that that body teaches a truly revolutionary Socialism, and that it insists upon the class struggle as the basis of its philosophy and the mainspring of its actions. It recognizes that Socialism is not a mere theory of perfection, but requires an intense sympathy with and continued participation in the daily and hourly struggle of the workers in the workshop, so that it is out of the sum total of the

passions aroused and forces set in motion by these struggles will be evolved finally the power and organization requisite to dethrone capitalism and establish the Socialist Republic. Hence our Italian comrades recognize the importance of the economic movement, although that recognition is not followed as quickly by action as might be desired. And directly upon this point comes the advice we have to offer. That advice is based directly upon our belief that the economic movement is able to do all the work, political or otherwise, that will be required for the work of emancipation, and that therefore for the purpose of accomplishing the greatest results with the smallest expenditure of time, energy and money all true revolutionists should make it their first purpose to build up the Industrial Workers of the World.

Recognizing, then, that participation in the class struggle is the first duty of a Socialist, let our Italian fellow-workers remember that the I. W. W. offers to the Italian immigrant on the first day he lands an opportunity to become fully possessed of all the rights and powers to act as a member of the economic revolutionary organization, and therefore of an active fighter on the field of the class struggle, whilst on the other hand as he has no political rights for five years after landing, his powers of action in the political party are necessarily limited and his field and period of activity hampered and circumscribed. And as only the most devoted and educated fighters could be expected to retain their interests impaired during these five years of probation the result of exclusive attention to political propaganda in the future will be as it has been in the past, viz., that the great majority of those Italian immigrants who were attracted to Socialism in Italy will in the strain and stress of life in the United States, hampered by the difficulties of the language and excluded from political rights, be lost to the movement before the period of probation has expired.

We would suggest, therefore, that every section of the Italian Socialist Federation should at once form itself into a language local of the I. W. W., and set itself to organize the Italian workers into their respective Industrial Unions, according to their daily occupations. Thus every Italian wage slave will in his Union have as many rights as his American fellow-worker, and in the struggle with the capitalists he will find the connecting link to keep alive his interest in the Socialist movement. When the economic organization as such takes political action the immigrant will then find in the I. W. W. the body that saves him as a weapon of defense from the day he first begins to work in this country, and at the same time uses his organized force to build up the political army of his class.

Also, the I. W. W. offers a field of activity for the non-wage workers quite as effectively as do the political parties. The Propaganda League, recently formed at New York, and open to all sympathizers, has for its objects and purposes the providing of a platform and means of agitation upon which all (the members of the Italian Socialist Federation, for example), without exception, can unite, and upon any agitation they desire in conformity with the general principles of the I. W. W. In fact, the whole Federation, with all its bodies and committees, could function as an Italian Propaganda League, and by placing itself in communication with the local and central bodies, District Councils, and General Executive Board, could wield an immense force in bringing into line all the forces of Italian workmen, and educating them to their duty toward the Industrial movement.

At present, we are sorry to say, the sections of the Federation too often pass resolutions endorsing the I. W. W. but do not join the body. In future we hope the Federation as a body will take the advice we here tender it, and remembering that all agitation and education are but as vagrant lightning without organization, but that, with organization, education and organization become disciplined forces as potent for good as the lightning current directed from and generated by the electrical battery.

We invite our fellow-workers of the Italian Socialist Federation to join the only body that organizes and prepares the members for the task of emancipation, and that in line with industrial development prepares the new industrial order that is destined to replace the old.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

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TEXTILE WORKERS CONVENTION

MINUTES OF THE CONVENTION OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

Held in Paterson, N. J., May 1, 2, and 3, 1908.

Convention called to order at 2:15 p. m., May 1, in the I. W. W. hall, 184 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., by G. E. B. Member B. Katz. Wm. Yates elected Temporary Chairman. F. Miller, of Providence, elected Temporary Secretary.

A communication addressed to the Chairman of the convention from Local 452 of Philadelphia, Pa., whose members are on strike and appealing for aid, was read and laid over to new business for action.

Moved and carried that a credential committee of three be elected. Thomas Powers, A. Yates and F. Werlich elected. Moved and seconded that convention take a recess to allow Credential Committee time to report. At this point a motion was made that a telegram be sent to general headquarters in Chicago inquiring if either the General Secretary or the General Organizer would be present at the convention. After recess, lasting one hour, convention was again called to order by Chairman Yates.

Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to representation in the convention:

List of Delegates.
From L. U. 152, Paterson, N. J.—Frank Werlich, Wm. Glanz, Louis Smith, J. Florin, F. Gallo, A. Guaballo, A. Rock, A. Berthold, F. Domo, M. Durkin. Alternates: Adolph Seyer, Emil Landgraf.
From L. U. 530, Providence, R. I.—Thomas Powers, Francis Miller.
From L. U. 512, Woonsocket, R. I.—F. Miller.
From L. U. 20, Lawrence, Mass.—F. Miller, Chas. L. Weber.
From L. U. 157, New Bedford, Mass.—J. W. Holden, A. Yates, C. L. Weber.
From L. U. 120, Hudson County, N. J.—E. Aizzone.
From L. U. 436, Lowell, Mass.—Wm. Yates.

At this point a telegram was received from headquarters in Chicago, which read as follows: "212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1908.
"Mr. Wm. Yates, Industrial Workers Hall, 184 Main Street.
"Greeting to convention. May success crown your work and deliberations."
"Wm. E. Trautman, Gen'l Sec'y."

Credential Committee reported two delegates from the United Brotherhood of Tailors of America, who had been sent by the G. E. B. of their organization to view the proceedings of the Textile Workers' Convention. Moved and carried that these two delegates, George Wisnack and D. Osinsky, be seated as fraternal delegates.

Moved and carried that temporary organization be made permanent. Moved and carried that Wm. Yates act as Permanent Chairman and Francis Miller Permanent Secretary of the convention.

Moved and carried that a committee of three on Rules of Order be elected. Following were elected: Albert Yates, William Glanz, Charles L. Weber.

Moved and carried that a committee of three on Constitution be elected. The following were nominated and elected: William Yates, Ernest Aizzone and F. Miller.

Moved and carried that a committee of three on Resolutions be elected. The following were elected: T. Powers, F. Werlich and J. W. Holden.

Moved and carried that the convention adjourn until 9 o'clock Saturday morning to allow the committees time to report.

Saturday, May 2, 1908.

Convention called to order at 9:45 a. m. by Chairman Wm. Yates. Secretary Miller absent. Albert Yates elected Secretary pro tem.

Moved and carried that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with for the present.

Report of Committee on Rules or Order. Moved and carried that committee's report on Rules of Order be taken up seriatim and the following order of business was adopted by the convention:

1. Calling of convention to order by the Chairman.
2. Roll call of delegates.
3. Reading of minutes of the previous session.
4. Correspondence.
5. Report of Committee on Constitution.
6. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
7. New business.
8. Election of officers.
9. Place of next convention.
10. Good and welfare.

Moved and carried that a sergeant-at-arms be elected. Fellow-worker Crawford was elected.

Moved and carried that when a roll call is demanded it shall require the approval of three delegates.

Moved and carried that a time limit of ten minutes be set for discussion, the convention having the right to extend time by vote.

Moved and carried that sessions of the convention shall start at 9 a. m. and continue to 12 noon and from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9:30 p. m.

Moved and carried that the three members of the G. E. B. present, William Yates, E. Katz and B. E. Williams, act as a Press Committee.

Moved and carried that convention

take a recess to allow committees to report.

Convention called to order by Chairman Yates. Committee on Constitution reported that they were ready to make a partial report.

Moved and carried that the report of the Committee on Constitution be taken up seriatim.

Moved and carried that the following be adopted as the constitution of Textile Workers' Industrial Union:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS OF THE I. W. W. ADOPTED AT THE FIRST CONVENTION IN 1908.

Preamble of the I. W. W.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This Organization shall be known as "THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS," and shall constitute a subdivision of the "Department of Textile and Clothing Industries" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and be subject to all rules and regulations governing the affairs of that organization.

Section 2. The National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be composed of:

a. Industrial Unions constituted of wage workers of all branches of labor employed in the production of textile fabrics.

Section 3. Each Industrial Union may be subdivided, as the particular requirements of the industry may render necessary, into branches grouped according to language and divisions of industry.

ARTICLE II.

Officers and How Elected.

Section 1. The administration of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be conducted by an Executive Board of seven (7) members selected by the general membership of the National Union of Textile Workers and subordinate to general administration of the I. W. W.

Section 2. The executive officers of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. shall be: National Secretary-Treasurer and a General Executive Board composed of six (6) members representing as far as practicable the various subdivisions in the textile industry.

Section 3. The National Secretary-Treasurer shall be nominated from the floor of the convention, and the three candidates for that office receiving the greater number of votes in the convention shall be eligible to the general membership of the organization for election. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Section 4. The members of the Executive Board shall be nominated by the convention and six receiving the highest number of votes to be elected by general vote of the membership within 90 days after the close of the convention. The convention shall designate the candidates to represent the respective subdivision of the textile industry, as provided for in Art. 2, Sec. 2, and Art. 4, Sec. 1, on the Executive Board; and the candidates for each subdivision so designated receiving the highest number of votes shall represent that part of the industry on the Executive Board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

ARTICLE III.

Duties of National Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 1. The duties of the National Secretary-Treasurer shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected by the convention. Section 3, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall be removed from office, when his place shall be filled temporarily by the National Executive Board. He shall furnish a copy of all proceedings to each affiliated local union of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers and to the General Office of the Industrial Workers of the World.

He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be the custodian of the Seal of the Organization and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as are necessary for the conducting of affairs of the organization; he shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the National Executive Board and all conventions and furnish the Committee on Credentials at each convention a statement of the financial standing of the National Industrial Union, and all local organizations as are part thereof.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day for each year. He shall make a monthly financial report to the Executive Board of the National Union and a quarterly financial report to the general membership and the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. through the Executive Board, and shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office to each Annual Convention.

He shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. to industrial unions of Textile Workers.

He shall receive all moneys for charters, dues, assessments and supplies from local unions of Textile Workers. He shall receive for same and care for and deposit all moneys as instructed to do by the Executive Board in some solvent bank, or banks, which shall be

drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the due conducting of the business of the organization, and then, only after bill shall have been first duly presented by the creditors when, in payment thereof, a check shall be drawn and signed by him.

For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum, or sums, as may be fixed by the Convention or Executive Board of the National Industrial Union, the bond so given to be approved by the Executive Board of the National Industrial Union and kept in their custody.

He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the organization and shall at all times be under the supervision of the Executive Board and shall receive for his services _____ dollars per month, which shall be paid out of the funds of the organization in the same manner as is provided for in the payment of other bills and indebtedness.

Note.—The voice of the majority of this clause to be left to Incoming National Executive Board.

He shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, employ such assistants as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. Compensation for such employees shall be fixed by the Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided for; he shall enslave the Executive Board as heretofore provided.

He shall, in conjunction with the National Executive Board, supervise the work of the organization, selected by the Executive Board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, which shall have the voice of the majority of this clause to be left to Incoming National Executive Board.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall have the right to call upon the governing affairs of the National Industrial Union.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties of the National Executive Board.

Section 1. The National Executive Board under the control of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. shall have general supervision of the affairs of the organization, and shall be subject to the approval of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.; and submit regularly a report of the work of such organizations of the General Office of the I. W. W.

Section 2. The National Executive Board shall investigate all controversies, affairs, charges or grievances submitted by either an Industrial Union of Textile Workers, or Industrial Councils, or individual members of the National Industrial Union, and shall, in the case of such individual members, be legitimate appeals against previous findings of either an Industrial Union, or Industrial Council. But no member of the National Executive Board can give judgment or cast his vote on any case in which he is himself implicated as either witness, plaintiff or defendant.

Section 3. The decisions of the National Executive Board on all matters pertaining to the organization or its subordinate part thereof shall be binding if carried by a majority vote of all members of the Executive Board, subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the National Industrial Union, provided however, that a request to submit a case to a referendum vote is supported by at least two members of the National Executive Board, or by one-third of all delegates or one-tenth of all Industrial Unions subordinate to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, and provided further, that the final adjudication of the case shall be made by the General Administration of the I. W. W.

Section 4. The National Executive Board shall have full power to issue charters to Industrial Unions of Textile Workers, and branches thereof, with such limitations and conditions as the General Officers of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Section 5. The National Executive Board shall pass judgment on every conflict, strike, or lockout, in which members of the organization are involved, and provide for such means and measures by which every conflict with employers of labor can be as successfully as possible carried on.

They shall have power to abrogate any settlement or agreement with manufacturers, if in their opinions such agreement is detrimental to any other branch of workers, no matter whether organized or unorganized, or to the organization as a whole.

Section 6. The National Executive Board shall at least meet twice within a fiscal year to transact such business as may come before them, and audit the books of the National Secretary-Treasurer, provided that in case any member of the Executive Board I has been drawing pay for services rendered other than attending sessions of the National Executive Board from the National Treasury, he be not permitted to serve as an auditor.

Section 7. The National Executive Board shall, by a two-thirds vote, have power to levy a special assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes and the conditions of the treasury make such action necessary, but no special assessment shall exceed 50 cents per member in any one month, nor more than six (6) such assessments in any one year, unless the same have been approved by a referendum of the entire membership; provided that, in case special assessment be levied, the same shall be paid from the treasury of the Local

Industrial Unions chartered by the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, and provided that, when special assessments are levied for the benefit of unions or organizations, the members directly involved in strike shall be exempt from such assessment.

Section 8. The Executive Board shall also make provisions that payment of all taxes due to and assessments levied by the General Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World is forwarded every month; that all documents, notices and calls issued by the General Officers of the Industrial Workers of the World are transmitted to all organizations subordinate to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, and that communications between the latter and General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World are established and maintained.

Section 9. The National Executive Board shall have full power and authority over all official publications issued by the organization; and shall assume the right to guide the policy of any publication that may be published by any organization or organizations subordinate to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

Section 10. No N. E. B. member shall be engaged as a National Organizer and at the same time retain his seat in the N. E. B.

ARTICLE V.

Conventions.

Section 1. The convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be held on or about May 1st of each year, at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Section 2. The National Executive Board shall draw up a list of delegates against whom no contest has been filed at the National Office. The National Secretary-Treasurer shall call the convention to order and read the foregoing list. The delegates on the said list shall proceed to form a temporary organization by electing a temporary chairman and a committee on credentials.

Section 3. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as heretofore provided for. The members of the National Executive Board shall be delegates-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

Section 4. Local Unions, chartered by the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

Section 5. When two or more delegates are representing any Local Union in the convention, the vote of their respective organizations shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Section 6. Representation in the convention shall be based on the dues paid to the National Organization for the last six months of each fiscal year, and each union and organization entitled to representation in the convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

Section 7. On or before March 1st of each year, the National Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each Local Union credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the National dues for the last six months.

Section 8. The unions shall properly fill out one blank credential received from the National Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the National Office not later than April 15th of each year. The other copy shall be presented by the delegates to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Section 9. Delegates to the convention from Local Unions must have been members in good standing of their Local Union at least six months prior to the assembling of the convention; provided, that the Local Union has been organized that length of time.

Section 10. The expense of delegates attending the convention shall be borne by their respective organizations.

Section 11. Two or more Local Unions may unite to send one delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation heretofore provided for, provided said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

Section 12. No local shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered at least two months before the call for the convention and is otherwise in good standing.

Section 13. The convention is the supreme legislative body in affairs affecting the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers only, providing their legislation does not conflict with the rules and laws governing the Industrial Workers of the World.

ARTICLE VI.

Fiduciary for Officers.

Section 1. All officers of the National Industrial Union when installed into office shall be required to give the pledge provided for in Article VIII, Sec. 1 of the General Constitution of the I. W. W.

ARTICLE VII.

Amendments.

Section 1. Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the National Industrial Union shall be in the hands of the National Executive Board and printed in an official publication at least two months before the date of the convention.

length, and it was moved and seconded that the committee on resolutions be instructed to draw up suitable resolutions embodying the views as expressed by delegates to the convention.

Convention adjourned at 9:45.

Convention reconvened on Sunday, May 3rd, at 9:10 a. m.

Report of Resolution Committee was taken up, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it is evident from the information presented to this convention by delegates from the various textile centers, representing this convention, that the work of organizing the workers in the textile industry is obstructed by the lack of funds controlled by the local organizations; and

WHEREAS, the lack of funds in the local organizations is due to the high per capita tax paid to the general organization; and

WHEREAS, the general organization cannot exist if it continues to draw the major portion of the monthly dues from the members of the local organizations; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

That it is the sense of this convention that the per capita tax paid by the National Industrial Union should be reduced to five cents, and the National Industrial Unions shall sell the due stamps to the local organizations at the rate not to exceed twenty cents per member.

At 11 a. m. recess was taken to allow the Press Committee to report.

At 11:45 convention was again called to order and the following resolution, after discussion, was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Industrial Union Bulletin has been established for the purpose of advocating Industrial Unionism; and

WHEREAS, Recent issues of the Industrial Union Bulletin instead of adhering to the above principles, has opened the door to bringing in a discussion of factional party politics, going even so far as to publish a letter of resignation from a member of a political party; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the delegates to this convention protest against the Industrial Union Bulletin being used for such a purpose; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the Industrial Union shall see to it that the Industrial Bulletin shall not be used in that manner, and shall keep to the purpose for which it was started.

T. J. POWERS,
F. WERLICH.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That these resolutions be sent to the Industrial Union Bulletin for publication.

Convention adjourned at 12 noon. After the roll call of delegates and reading of the minutes of the previous session, the following resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED, That it is the consensus of opinion of the delegates of this convention that we favor a system of day work in preference to the piece work system.

After the adoption of this resolution, the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Constitution were discharged.

Under the head of new business the communication from Local 425 was read.

Motion carried that delegates report this matter back to their respective locals.

A motion that a central strike fund be started, after considerable discussion, was laid over.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were nominated for the office of National Secretary-Treasurer: T. Powers, W. Yates, W. Glanz, F. Miller, A. Yates. Other nominees declining. F. Miller stands as nominee.

Nominees for the National Executive Board: A. Guaballo, Chas. L. Weber, A. Berthold, T. Powers, E. Aizzone, A. Yates, W. Glanz and Emil Landgraf.

Under good and welfare: Remarks by A. Yates, B. Katz, W. Glanz and Landgraf.

Motion carried that the convention revert back to nominations for the N. E. B. and the following additions were made:

T. Youngbloods of Lowell, and August Detommar of Lawrence, F. Domo of Paterson.

Seat of the next convention. The following cities were named: Providence, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; Woonsocket, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York.

On roll call, Providence was selected as the seat of the next convention.

Motion to select seat of N. E. B. was tabled.

At this point a resolution was placed before the convention, embodying the following:

WHEREAS, A Congress of Textile Workers will be held in Vienna, Austria; and

RESOLVED, That we send our comrades and fellow workers across the Atlantic, represented at that Congress, our fraternal greetings, and notify them that on the first of May, International Labor Day, convention of Textile Workers was opened in Paterson, New Jersey, representing the Textile Workers of the United States, for the purpose of forming a National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only Labor Organization in America who stand upon the principle of world-wide solidarity of the working class and recognize the class struggle. It is our intention to be represented at the next International Congress of Textile Workers.

Convention adjourned sine die, 4:30 p. m., May 3rd, 1908.

WM. YATES.
R. KATZ.
B. E. WILLIAMS.

COMMENT OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

By General Executive Board Member Wm. Yates.

The minutes of the convention do not give a very good idea of the work, being brief and not recording the ideas expressed. Of course this cannot be avoided under the circumstances as the minutes were taken down in longhand, so under the circumstances a detailed account is out of question. The representation was small. I suppose this somewhat explains the shortness of the convention. I may say that the delegates seemed to realize the importance of their work and settled down to it like a team. Everything ran as smoothly as possible and I think the result will be beneficial to the locals in Paterson, especially to those in Paterson, as the good feeling and unanimity with which the work was carried out was a revelation to these Paterson delegates.

The referendum to be sent out for the election of the National Executive Board of the National Industrial Union should be made out in Chicago and from there mailed, and after a final election is made a meeting of the National Executive Board should be called to have the officers elected installed, and arrangements made for a thorough systematizing of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

From B. H. Williams.

The Paterson delegates were not chosen until a night or two before the 1st of May, on the ground that they expected a postponement of the convention. The delegations from New England were a good lot of men, and no note of discordance was struck throughout the convention. The convention was a success, and the constitution, I believe, is a good one—the best that we could possibly get at the start.

AMONG THE WORKERS IN THE FIELDS, MINES, MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The I. W. W. lumber workers of Somers, Mont., have gained an increase of 15 cents per day for common labor, and other concessions, but refused to sign any agreement with the employer's. The usual work struck in the meeting was that the workers must stand ready at all times to better their conditions when an opportunity arises. Full writup next week.

Fellow Worker F. N. Hitchcock writes from Chicago:

"The movement here is slowly gaining, and on every hand one hears growing discontent within the ranks of the American Federation of H—."

"Labor for those at work is growing more intense each week. Two of the largest industries here, the Detroit Dry Dock Company and Solvay Process Company, are to close in a week's time for an indefinite time."

"In other shops I know of machinists who are forced to run two machines in order to hold their jobs."

PROPAGANDA NOTES.

Two bundles I. U. B. No. 10 were returned by the Postoffice, of 25 and 50 copies respectively, because the wrappers were torn off. If those who miss them will let us know, the I. U. B. will be forwarded at once.

Quite often we receive a card from the postmaster stating that Mr. So-and-So, cannot be found at No. Moral: Be careful when writing on sub. card or blank.

If you don't keep a file of the I. U. B. and don't keep it may lead some fellow-worker to investigate all about industrial unionism, with the inevitable result of joining your Local Union—if he be made of the right kind of stuff.

Subscribers who don't receive the I. U. B. regularly should register a kick at once. Write a postal card and don't rely on others to do it for you. We are only too anxious to rectify mistakes on our part.

If you have been getting the I. U. B. for two or three weeks after subscribing for it, and then it stops coming regularly or not at all, we advise you to call at the Postoffice "and find out."

THE CAUSE OF PANICS.

"Since 1528, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world . . . is thrown out of joint about once in every ten years. Commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, products accumulate, as numerous as they are unsalable, hard cash disappears, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the means of subsistence because they have produced too much of the means of subsistence."—Frederick Engels.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Local No. 165, Branch II, of Boston, has published Daniel DeLeon's lecture, "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," in the Lithic language. The pamphlet is published and can be ordered from the Local's secretary, J. Procum, 30 Ophir Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NOTICE TO LITERARY AGENTS.

Springtime is here and with it an extended opportunity for outdoor agitation; replenish your stock of leaflets and handbooks. While the genius, intelligence and skill of the working class has made possible the age of steam and electricity, it is still impossible for a package of literature to reach you in time for your Saturday night or Sunday afternoon agitation meetings unless the order is sent a few days in advance—with money!

The I. W. W. isn't dead. It has only gone to sleep. We expect a great growth when the panic is on the country in real earnest.—The Wage Slave.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MATTERS.

(Communications sent out from General Headquarters.)

Document marked II. Relating to the protest of Local Union No. 322 of Vancouver, B. C.

As stated in previous explanations to Editor's charges the misunderstanding of what was meant by a "self-sustaining organization" is responsible for this awkward situation.

The general office owed Walsh on September 1st, \$128.42; which included his fare back from Alaska, where he had been sent to last summer. Of the \$239.75 collected by Walsh in February in payment of previous and current bills he has forwarded (in March) \$100.00 to General Headquarters as support in times of need.

One matter, however, should have your most careful consideration. It is that Walsh accounted in the usual way for the amount of \$120.83, which was the balance left over after the termination of the strike of the water-front workers; but no statement of receipts and expenditures during such conflict was forwarded to headquarters either by Walsh or the strike committee of the water-front workers. This is the reason that headquarters could not live up to the letter of the law, as the resolution of Local Union No. 322 truthfully points out.

If Walsh has not the complete statement in his possession, then the strike committee of the water-front workers of Vancouver should have one prepared for publication.

The General Executive Board should make it mandatory upon organizers who supervise strikes, to submit a statement not only of all receipts but also of all expenditures during such conflict.

Organizers should consider it their self-imposed duty to render such reports for publication, and not expect a "watchdog" at General Headquarters to look for bones to pick with the account of such neglect. As a matter of fact, complete financial reports on receipts and expenditures during strikes have only been received from two places since the last convention: one from Clothing Workers' Union No. 59 of New York City, and the other from the strike committee of L. U. No. 152 of Paterson on the strike in Graf's Silk Mill.

If a ruling is given by the G. E. B. it should be understood that it be made reactive, or that the General Secretaries can insist on a thorough accounting from all organizers.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

DOCUMENTS MARKED IIIA AND IIIC.

Chicago, April 16, 1908.

These documents contain explanations from the committee of the defunct Industrial District Council of Minneapolis and St. Paul, relative to the controversy with Local Union No. 64, which withdrew from the Council and caused thereby the dissolution of that body. In submitting this document, I wish to lay particular stress on the resolution adopted by the Council for the guidance of organizers, to-wit: "Resolved that no speaker or organizer shall be authorized by this body until he has unconditionally subscribed to the Preamble and By-Laws of the I. W. W.; they are not allowed to attack any Socialist Party, or political ballot that stands for uniting the working class on the political as well as on the industrial field. If questioned to state what this or what party stands for, to give answer in short and truthful words; and that the I. W. W. has got no political party of their own; and never to challenge or accept public debates except authorized by this body."

I believe that the instructions of the Minneapolis-St. Paul District Council were in full accord with the actions of the G. E. B. On these matters, a reaffirmation of this attitude would tend to clear up prevailing confusion and tangles.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Chicago, April 15, 1908.

Perhaps, for the sake of harmony, the enclosed article written by Mr. Rud. Katz, and all subsequent letters written by him to members of the G. E. B., and to individuals, copies of which were forwarded to me, should have been treated with the contempt that the insinuations contained therein and its originator deserve, but the knowledge of past occurrences and past experiences had sharpened my eye, and made me see the dire consequences of remaining silent. When Mr. Rud. Katz forwarded his article, I knew that he was voicing the desperate vapors of another man, and I therefore induced the editor to withhold the article, as well as my reply, which was prepared three weeks later; and foreseeing that all loyal members of the I. W. W. would not forever be blinded by the dust stirred up by the malefactors who were bent to obscure the real issue, I have waited until the membership would be in the mood to judge carefully the whole matter and be no longer biased by the false alarms sounded by a clique of conspirators.

You will find (marked 1) the article of Mr. Rud. Katz, and marked (2) my reply. If one is to be published in the Bulletin, the other must be also, with the additional documents which I have in my possession. If you think, for the best interests of the I. W. W., that both be withheld from publication, I will submit, but will, nevertheless, present the charges against Mr. Rud. Katz, which will follow this communication in about two or three days if unforeseen events do not interfere.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

ANENT THE RESIGNATION OF THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN.

Chicago, April 17, 1908.

Editor A. S. Edwards submitted his

resignation a few weeks ago, and cannot be induced to change his mind. In considering the matter from a financial standpoint we thought that it would be possible to get along temporarily without the services of a paid editor, and with this object in view we wrote to several active fellow workers, asking them to contribute articles, while one of the General Secretaries would make up the paper every week, until such time when financial conditions would improve.

Although having the promise that these fellow workers would contribute articles, yet this will not solve the question who is to be held responsible as official editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin. Since the wave of industrial depression has swept over the country the receipts have fallen off, on account of the idleness of over half of the membership, but the amount of mail has increased almost threefold, because many members without a job have more time to write and to ask for information on essential, and often non-essential, points. Consequently work at headquarters has also increased, and it is well-nigh impossible to make any entrenchments on these lines. However, with the aid of good writers we would have been able to get the paper made up every week.

But the responsibility of editorship cannot be assumed by either one of the general secretaries; it is up to the G. E. B. to designate somebody to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Edwards.

If you approve of this course of procedure, fill out the enclosed nomination blank; if you have any other suggestions to offer, kindly submit them at once.

TO BE RETURNED TO HEAD-QUARTERS, 212 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

I nominate _____ as editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin.

(Sign here)

We submit for your consideration, in the following fellow workers, whom we consider competent to fill the vacancy:

W. R. Fox, Cincinnati.
J. H. Bohn, New York City.
J. H. Spokan, Wash.
P. C. Rawlings, R. W. H. Nev.
Covington Hall, New Orleans.
Thos. J. Hagerty, Chicago.
WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretaries.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Chicago, April 22, 1908.

Last week we submitted the Minneapolis-St. Paul matter, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the General Executive Board members were agreed that the Industrial District Councils should serve as the distributing centers for supplies and due stamps for all industrial unions in a district where such a council exists.

We thought it would be possible to offer recommendations by which, if concurred in, the abuses of applying for local agitation purposes, money which should have been used for the general headquarters, could be stopped.

But it appears many other difficulties preclude any possibility of enacting any rule that would give satisfaction. Industrial Unions, connected with the National Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the World, would have to pay dues to the general office of those organizations, although the latter would receive all due stamps from general headquarters. If questioned to state what this or what party stands for, to give answer in short and truthful words; and that the I. W. W. has got no political party of their own; and never to challenge or accept public debates except authorized by this body."

I believe that the instructions of the Minneapolis-St. Paul District Council were in full accord with the actions of the G. E. B. On these matters, a reaffirmation of this attitude would tend to clear up prevailing confusion and tangles.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

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Chicago, April 15, 1908.

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Editor A. S. Edwards submitted his

GENUINE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS.

By Patrick L. Quinlan.

Capitalist newspapers, preachers, professors and other ignoramuses tell us that there are several kinds of Socialists. They go on enumerating the different species as they exist in their minds. They treat them out in the following manner or fashion: "Yes, there is the state Socialist; the Christian Socialist; the utopian Socialist; the labor Socialist; the compromising Socialist; the revolutionary Socialist; the parliamentary Socialist; the communistic Socialist; and the parlor Socialist; and, excuse me, the Marxian Socialist. I nearly forgot him."

Some fools would go on classifying Socialists until they had as many classifications as Linne had plants and animals. The most remarkable thing about it is that they don't seem to be in any way bewildered at the array of names of the genus Socialist they sing out; in fact, they seem to take pride in their profound knowledge or ignorance of the Socialist and what the socialist stands for. With the poor devil of a Socialist the story is different. He becomes alarmed when he learns he is so rich in relatives. The task of converting the non-Socialist workman is comparatively easy to him, but when it comes to assimilating and welding all his relations into one common stock, he throws up his hands in despair. And he is further horrified at the probability that his mother-in-law is included in the tribe. It may be surprising to you, I know, but I am to some learned folks, when I say that there are three kinds of Socialists. There is the negative Socialist; the positive Socialist; and the genuine Socialist. The negative Socialist hates the capitalist class, but has very little confidence in the ability and resources of the workers to get rid of the class that he hates so strongly and despises so deeply. He lacks the fraternal spirit of the working class.

The positive Socialist loves the working class; he is full of sympathy for the workers; he has pity for their misfortunes and excuses for their faults and mistakes. He does not hate the capitalist. His criticism of the capitalist system is mild and apologetic. He fondly wishes to retain the good will and friendship of the capitalist and Socialist alike, so that he might be respectable. A fact that is impossible.

The genuine Socialist is a compound of all that is good in both the negative and positive. He loves his class and he hates the capitalist class. He is never apologetic for the supposed bad features of the working class. If blame is to be attached to anyone, he never fails to put it where it belongs. He damns the capitalist system; he is full of sympathy for the workers; he has pity for their misfortunes and excuses for their faults and mistakes. He does not hate the capitalist. His criticism of the capitalist system is mild and apologetic. He fondly wishes to retain the good will and friendship of the capitalist and Socialist alike, so that he might be respectable. A fact that is impossible.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Value of Music in I. W. W. Meetings.

The use and value of music is one of the oldest and best known factors in influencing the human mind and moving men to action.

What tribe of nation of men, from the original savage to the "civilized" man of today, has not been awayed and stirred by the almost all-compelling power of harmony, rude or cultivated? The cradle-song of the mother lulls the baby of the barbarian and soothes us ourselves when still infants. The wild war drum roused the hordes who overthrew Rome; the martial band and the fiery bugle incite the brother-murdering armies of the modern capitalist state. The indescribable powers of music are thus effectual alike for good and evil.

Can we, as Industrial Unionists, afford to entirely ignore the scientific study of this factor of influence in our task of stimulating and rousing the lethargy and indifference of the down-trodden and well-nigh hopeless mass of the working class?

It is said that the Marseillaise hymn won all the battles of the French Revolution, from the epoch-making battle of Valmy to the last one of the brilliant military successes of Napoleon. The song of the workers of the weapons and arms of the successful general, even as

the very form of our organization is adapted to meet the organized enemy, the capitalist class.

Now, as to a practical application in a small way of the use of music at our meetings. Here in Spokane, for the past two or three months at our agitation meetings, we have had a few songs by some of the fellow workers. It is really surprising how soon a crowd will form on the street to hear a song in the interest of the working class, familiar as they are with the maudlin sentimental music of the various religionists. One song in particular, which appeared in the Bulletin not long ago, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" is now being sung not only here, but also in the surrounding towns and camps by those who, having heard it here, are now scattered after the deplorable "job." This song is not scientific in the strict sense, but it is not without its effect in keeping alive "the holy flame of discontent."

I cannot but think that with vocal and instrumental music of perhaps a higher order, and with loftier expression of the striving of the worker for better and fuller life, we will be able to win the results, and that some real musician will yet give the Industrial Workers of the World its own Marseillaise!

Hear what the bourgeois historian, Leffertine says of this splendid song: "The words were sung so vigorously and so flatly and sharp, which seemed to come from the breast with sullen mutterings of anger, and then with the joy of victory."

The notes of this air rustled like a flag dipped in blood, still reeking in the battle plain. It made one tremble, but it was the shudder of fearlessness which passed over the heart and gave an impulse—redoubled strength—veiled death! It was the first-fruit of the Revolution, which instilled into the senses and soul of the people the intoxication of battle."

Let us make use of the movement the powerful influence of music now, and in the days shortly to come, when enlightened and high enthusiasm will be so much needed, supported and upheld and guided by the class-consciousness without which enthusiasm is so easily and so miserably turned to our harm.

Fellow workers, give this your thought. The old sailor says, "A good song is worth ten men." And last of all, this largely meets the requirement of the physician in regard to a medicine—it does no harm.

JAMES WILSON,
Local No. 222.

Spokane, Wash.

WATCH FOR AN ABSCONDER.

Robert M. Frederick, secretary-treasurer of Local Union No. 92, Industrial Workers of the World, has disappeared with \$600.00 of the Union's money. Frederick has been secretary less than one week. It is believed that he has gone to British Columbia. He came to Portland from Spokane several months ago. Frederick is described as a man about 40 years of age, medium build, dark wavy hair, black mustache, weight 150 pounds, wears wide shoes, and walks heavily on his feet, his legs having been broken as were also his arms several years ago. He is a laborer by trade, usually following the railroad construction gangs.

EXPELLED FROM THE ORGANIZATION.

Local Union No. 6 of Cincinnati, Ohio, has expelled in its meeting on May 11th, 1908, M. E. Koettel, for joining the regular army and thus betraying the cause of industrial unionism which he had pledged himself to uphold.

They can prevent the Socialist immigrant coming to our shores from getting citizen's papers, and hence from voting, but they can't prevent him from joining the I. W. W.—The Wage Slave.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—

Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50

The Textile Industry, 1.50

Food Stuff Industry, 1.50

Metal and Machinery Industry, 1.50

Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian, 3.00

" " Swedish, 3.00

" " Polish, 3.00

" " Finnish, 3.00

" " German, 4.00

" " Yiddish, 3.00

" " Rumanian, 4.00

Japanese, Address to

Wage Earners, 10.00

Japanese must be ordered from J. Seibert,

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L. W. W. CONSTITUTION

English, (per 100) 5.00

Italian, " 5.00

French, " 5.00

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Polish, " 5.00

Hungarian, " 5.00

Spanish, " 10.00

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the World.

W. E. TRAUTMANN

Room 212 Bush Temple

CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

Price List of Supplies:

Constitutions, in English, per 100, \$5.00

Constitutions, in other languages, per 100, 7.00

Local Letterheads, per 100, 50

Envelopes, per 100, 50

Withdrawal Cards, per 10, 10

Application blanks, per 100, 50

Arrears notices, per 100, 50

Warrant Book, each, 80

Receipt Book, each, 30

Ledger, 100 pages, 1.25

Ledger, 200 pages, 3.00

Ledger, 400 pages, 8.00

Ledger, 600 pages, 3.50

Ledger, 800 pages, 5.00

Day Book, 100 pages, 1.00

Treasurer's Cash Book, 75

Minute Book, 80

Rubber Stamps and Pad, 50

Seal for the Union, 1.00

Buttons, cheap grade, each, 10

Buttons, better grade, 25

LET THE LIGHT IN

YOU WILL NEVER LEARN anything about the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD by absorbing the dope its enemies hand to you; a good antidote for their lies is the TRUTH. Get the TRUTH by reading what the I. W. W. SAYS FOR ITSELF. Here is a good combination for

\$1.00—

"Handbook of Industrial Unionism" 50

Constitution of the I. W. W. 50

Report of Second Convention, 50

Third Convention, 50

Year's Subscription to BULLETIN, 50

Assessment of Leaflets, 50

\$1.00

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

212 Bush Temple, Chicago

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WM. E. TRAUTMANN, G. S. T.
Industrial Workers of the World:

I am interested in extending the circulation of The Industrial Union Bulletin and wish you would send me

Subscription Cards as follows:

Cards for One Year, 100

Cards for Six Months, 50

I agree to sell the cards at 50 cents and 50 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month.

Name, Street No., Postoffice, State, Member of Local, I. W. W.

The Cards are sent up in lots of Ten, Fifty, One Hundred, and must be ordered accordingly.

Per Month, 3 cents

Per Year, 30 cents

A Library Journal of the Industrial Workers of the World

The Working Class the only secure place for the worker to get the truth

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